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Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

Report of the Secretary-General

1. By operative paragraph 11 of its resolution 66/64, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, to prepare a report on the efforts of States that had ratified the Treaty towards its universalization and possibilities for providing assistance on ratification procedures to States that so request it, and to submit such a report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session.

2. The present report is submitted pursuant to that request. Information on the subject provided by the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization is contained in the annex.

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Annex

Report on efforts of States towards the universalization of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

June 2011-May 2012

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
1. Bilateral level			
1 (a) Activities relating to annex 2 States			
Albania	June 2011-May 2012	Albania has seized every appropriate opportunity in bilateral meetings with States, including annex 2 States, to promote the universalization and entry into force of the Treaty	
Australia	June 2011-May 2012	Australia continued to conduct outreach activities in order to promote the Treaty and encourage its ratification by China and the United States of America, which included a visit to China by Ambassador Peter Woolcott, Chair-designate of the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	
	July 2011	Australia continued to encourage the ratification of the Treaty by Indonesia, including through discussions held by the former Speaker of the Australian House of Representatives in July 2011. Indonesia ratified the Treaty in February 2012	
Austria	June 2011-May 2012	Austria, in bilateral meetings, as appropriate, raised the question of nuclear disarmament and steps towards this aim, including the entry into force of the Treaty	
Belgium	June 2011-May 2012	Belgium, both bilaterally and as a European Union member State, supports the strategy of the European Union and reminds annex 2 States during bilateral contacts, including high-level representatives when appropriate, of the importance of ratifying or signing the Treaty and of its entry into force	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Bulgaria	June 2011-May 2012	Bulgaria took every appropriate opportunity to raise the issue of the signature and ratification of the Treaty in its bilateral contacts, especially with annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, including the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Pakistan, and urged them to do so without further delay, stressing the importance of the Treaty as an essential element of advancing nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation	
Estonia	June 2011-May 2012	Estonia raised the importance of ratifying or signing the Treaty in order to achieve its entry into force, during bilateral meetings with annex 2 States, including at a high level	
Finland	June 2011-May 2012	Finland raised the importance of the early ratification of the Treaty by annex 2 States, in its bilateral contacts with a number of annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty	
Hungary	June 2011-May 2012	Hungary raised the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty, in its bilateral meetings, at ministerial level and below, with several annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty	
Japan	July 2011-May 2012	Japan continued to underline the importance of signature and ratification of the Treaty during its bilateral contacts with the remaining annex 2 Sta , including India and Indonesia. As for Indonesia, the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki sent a letter urging its early ratification to the Chair of the First Commission of the Indonesian House of Representatives in October 2011	
Netherlands	June 2011-May 2012	The Netherlands, reiterated the importance of signing/ratifying the Treaty at the earliest in order to achieve entry into force, in bilateral meetings with annex 2 States	
New Zealand	June 2011-May 2012	New Zealand took every opportunity to promote the entry into force of the Treaty in relevant multilateral, regional and bilateral forums, workshops and meetings, especially with annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, and urged them to do so without further delay, stressing the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
		New Zealand raised the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty with several annex 2 States that had not yet ratified the Treaty	
Norway	June 2011-May 2012	Norway continues to raise the issue of signature and ratification of the Treaty in bilateral contacts, especially with annex 2 States	
Portugal	June 2011-May 2012	Portugal, in its bilateral contacts with annex 2 States that have not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, urged them to do so without further delay, stressing the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	June 2011-December 2011	The United Kingdom took every suitable opportunity in bilateral discussions to encourage the remaining annex 2 States to sign and ratify the Treaty, as necessary, in order to bring about the early entry into force of the Treaty; for example, the United Kingdom held counter-proliferation talks with China, hosted a group of Chinese experts at its National Data Centre, engaged the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and issued a press statement on ratification of the Treaty by Indonesia	
European Union	June 2012	The European Union undertook a demarche on the Treaty in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and aided with the ongoing efforts of the Group of Eight with other annex 2 States	
	June 2011-May 2012	The European Union welcomed important developments in statements by the High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy, such as the ratification of the Treaty by Indonesia (an annex 2 State), thus sending encouraging messages from a high level	
1 (b) Activities relating to non-annex 2 States			
Albania	June 2011-May 2012	Albania seized every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral meetings with States to promote the universalization and entry into force of the Treaty	
Australia	June 2011-May 2012	Australia continued to conduct outreach activities in order to promote the Treaty and encourage its ratification by various remaining non-annex 2 States	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
Austria	June 2011-May 2012	Austria raised the question of nuclear disarmament, when appropriate in bilateral meetings, and outlined the steps to achieve this, including the entry into force of the Treaty	
Belgium	June 2011-May 2012	Belgium, both bilaterally and as a member State of the European Union, supported the Plan of Action of the European Union and raised the importance of ratifying or signing the Treaty and of its entry into force systematically in its bilateral contacts with non-annex 2 States, and, when appropriate, at a high level	
Bulgaria	June 2011-May 2012	Bulgaria, both bilaterally and as a member of the European Union, supported the European Union activities and demarches towards the signature and ratification of the Treaty with non-annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified and systematically underlined the importance of the Treaty and promoted its early entry into force during bilateral contacts with these countries, including, when appropriate, at a high level	
Estonia	June 2011-May 2012	Estonia raised the importance of ratifying or signing the Treaty in order to achieve its entry into force, during bilateral meetings with annex 2 States, including at a high level	
Finland	June 2011-May 2012	Finland raised the importance of the early ratification of the Treaty in its bilateral contacts with several States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty	
Hungary	June 2011-May 2012	Hungary took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral contacts to raise the importance of the signature and the ratification of the Treaty with non-annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty	
Netherlands	June 2011-May 2012	The Netherlands underlined the importance of the Treaty and promoted its earliest entry into force whenever relevant, during bilateral meetings with non-annex 2 States	
New Zealand	June 2011-May 2012	New Zealand emphasized to non-annex 2 States the importance of the Treaty and promoted its earliest possible entry into force, wherever relevant during bilateral contacts	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
		The New Zealand Acting Minister for Disarmament and Arms Control corresponded directly with counterparts in the South Pacific region to encourage further signatures and ratifications of the Treaty	
Norway	June 2011-May 2012	Norway supported a bilateral cooperative project between the Norwegian Seismic Array (NORSAR) and the Institute of Geophysical Research (IGR) in Kazakhstan on capacity-building in implementing the Treaty within Central Asia. As part of that project, an international technical training centre in support of the verification functions of the Treaty was established in Almaty, Kazakhstan. Training courses for participants from Central Asian countries started in late 2010 and will continue until October 2012, with support from that project. So far, nearly 40 students covering all Central Asian countries have received hands-on training at this centre in courses of one month's duration. To highlight the work, NORSAR and IGR, in May 2012, hosted a seminar on the topic "Capacity-building for Comprehensive Test-Ban-Treaty verification", with seven countries and the Norwegian and Kazak authorities	
	June-December 2011	Norway supported a bilateral cooperative project between NORSAR and the Institute of Seismology, in Bishkek. The project focused on capacity-building in implementing the Treaty, and the Kyrgyzstan National Data Centre received support in terms of technical training, software and hardware	
Philippines	June 2011-May 2012	The Philippines was steadfast in its support for the international verification regime of the Treaty. The Philippines hosts radionuclide monitoring station RN52 in Tanay, Rizal, and auxiliary seismic stations AS79 in Davao and AS080 in Tagaytay	
Poland	June 2011-May 2012	Poland raised the issue of Treaty ratification in bilateral meetings, at the ministerial level and below, with annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, with the aim of achieving its entry into force	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Portugal	June 2011-May 2012	Portugal seized every opportunity to promote the Treaty and its universalization in its bilateral engagements with non-annex 2 States. In particular, Portugal actively carried out demarches with the Portuguese-speaking countries that had not yet ratified the Treaty, including Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe and Timor-Leste, encouraging them to ratify the Treaty as soon as possible	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	June 2011-May 2012	The United Kingdom took every suitable bilateral opportunity to encourage non-annex 2 countries to sign and/or ratify the Treaty, including by meeting with the Associate Foreign Minister of Niue, participating in an ambassadorial panel during the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Introductory Course, and participating in a non-governmental organization event on the Treaty in Vienna. In addition, Alistair Burt, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Counter-Proliferation, gave an interview with United Nations Television, and the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, William Hague, published an article in *Spectrum* the magazine of the Preparatory Commission	
European Union	June 2011-May 2012	The European Union systematically raised Treaty-related topics in all its political dialogues with third countries that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty	
2. Multilateral level			
2 (a) Global			
Albania	June 2011-May 2012	Albania seized every opportunity at both the international and regional levels to reiterate the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty, and urged all the States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, especially the annex 2 States, to do so without further delay. In this regard, Albania continuously aligned itself with the statements of the European Union delivered at various international and regional forums, including the statement delivered at the seventh Article XIV conference, held in New York on 23 September 2011, and a statement delivered at the informal meeting of the plenary of the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly to mark the International Day against Nuclear Tests, held at United Nations Headquarters on 2 September 2011	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	September-December 2011	Albania co-sponsored General Assembly resolutions 66/64, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty"; 66/45, entitled "United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons"; and 66/40, entitled "Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments"	
Australia	June 2011-May 2012	Australia continued to place a priority on the establishment of the Treaty verification regime and the development of related expertise in States parties, contributing resources and expertise to develop the regime. One key focus continues to be leadership on the development of procedures for the conduct of an on-site inspection under the Treaty	
		As a member of the "Friends of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", Australia has assisted with the organization of the Ministerial Meeting on the Treaty, scheduled to be held in New York on 27 September 2012. Australia remains active in helping to negotiate the Joint Ministerial Statement for the meeting and in conducting consultations in both Vienna and New York	
	April-May 2012	Australia delivered a national statement at the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held from 30 April to 11 May 2012, urging all States that had yet to do so to sign and ratify the Treaty without delay, and commended Indonesia for ratifying and for playing a leadership role among annex 2 States	
		The "Vienna Group of Ten", convened by Australia, submitted a working paper on the Treaty to the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held from 30 April to 11 May in Vienna. It stressed the utmost urgency attached to entry into force of the Treaty and urged all remaining States, particularly the annex 2 States, to sign and ratify the Treaty. The working paper also encouraged States to support the Provisional Technical Secretariat both politically and financially to ensure that its work in promoting the Treaty's entry into force was not impeded	The "Vienna Group of Ten" actually comprises 11 countries: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	September 2011-May 2012	On 21 September 2011, then-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia, Kevin Rudd, co-chaired the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, Koichiro Gemba. Together with the nine other members of the cross-regional Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, Australia issued a joint statement reiterating a commitment to the universalization of the Treaty, promoting its early entry into force, recognizing the security and civil benefits of the Treaty verification system and urging States which had not yet done so to sign and ratify the Treaty	Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative member countries are Australia, Canada, Chile, Germany, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates
	October 2011	Australia, following Mexico, was a main sponsor at the First Committee of draft resolution A/C.1/66/L.37, which was later adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 66/64	
	September 2011	On 23 September 2011, then-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia, Kevin Rudd, participated in the seventh Article XIV conference. The national statement that Mr. Rudd delivered strongly advocated further ratifications of the Treaty, especially by annex 2 States, and called for the universalization of the Treaty. It also called upon all States to support the work of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, both politically and financially. Mr. Rudd also conducted various media and public relations activities, on the margins of the meeting, to promote the Treaty's entry into force	
	June 2011	Australia participated in the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Science and Technology Conference, which promoted the security and scientific benefits of the Treaty	
Austria	June 2011-May 2012	In support of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, Austria, as the host country, provided a voluntary contribution to finance the participation of experts from developing countries in technical meetings of the Commission	
		Austria also provided a voluntary financial contribution for the Capacity Development Initiative	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
		Austria actively engaged in relevant multilateral disarmament forums to promote the universalization of the Treaty	
	September 2011	The Federal Minister for European and International Affairs of Austria, Michael Spindelegger, strongly urged acceleration in the process of entry into force of the Treaty during the Article XIV conference in New York	
Belgium	June 2011-May 2012	Belgium, both in its national capacity and as a Member State of the European Union, reiterated its support of the Treaty and the importance it attaches to the Treaty's early entry into force, at various appropriate international forums	
	December 2011	Belgium voted in favour of the following General Assembly resolutions: 66/40, entitled "Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments"; 66/45, entitled "United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons"; 66/51, entitled "Nuclear disarmament"; 66/57, entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons"; and 66/64, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty	
	September 2011	Belgium participated actively in the Article XIV conference, held in New York, and promoted the prompt entry into force of the Treaty	
Bulgaria	June 2011-May 2012	Bulgaria, both in its national capacity and as a Member State of the European Union, continued to address the issue of the signature, ratification and early entry into force of the Treaty, in the appropriate regional forums, including the General Assembly, the Conference on Disarmament and during the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held in May 2012	

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	September-December 2011	Bulgaria supported the adoption of the following General Assembly resolutions: 66/40, entitled "Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments"; 66/45, entitled "United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons"; and 66/64, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty"	
	September 2011	The Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs addressed the Article XIV conference in New York and underlined the importance of the Treaty and its early entry into force	
Cyprus	December 2011	Cyprus co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 66/64, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty" and voted in favour of resolutions 66/40, entitled "Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments" and 66/45, entitled "United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons". In all of those resolutions, the Assembly called for, inter alia, the entry into force of the Treaty	
	September 2011	Cyprus participated in the seventh Article XIV conference, which was held in New York	
Estonia	October 2011	Estonia co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 66/64, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty"	
Finland	December 2011	Finland co-sponsored resolution 66/64, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", which was adopted by the General Assembly on 2 December 2011	
	23 September 2011	The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Finland delivered a statement in support of the Treaty at the seventh Article XIV conference, held in New York. Finland, as a member of "Friend of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", earlier had acted as a chair in the process supporting the entry into force of the Treaty (Article XIV)	

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Hungary	24 April 2012	In cooperation with the Vienna Office of the Office for Disarmament Affairs, the Permanent Mission of Hungary to the United Nations Office at Vienna organized a seminar entitled "Towards a chemical, biological and nuclear security culture: a holistic approach", at its premises with about 70 participants (mainly Vienna-based diplomats). The event touched upon issues related to all global instruments of non-proliferation and disarmament. The keynote speaker of the seminar was the Executive Secretary, Tibor Tóth	
	7 June 2011	The Permanent Mission of Hungary to the United Nations Office at Vienna organized at its premises, on 7 June 2011, in close cooperation with the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, a round-table discussion on the civil and scientific application of the Treaty verification related technologies. The discussion took place in the margins of the Secretariat's Science and Technology Conference 2011. Scientists arriving to that Conference as well as representatives of international organizations (the World Meteorological Organization, the World Health Organization) and of Vienna-based missions participated at the event, which was attended by about 80 people. Among others, countries such as Angola, the Comoros, Chile, Cuba, Egypt, the Gambia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Namibia, Panama, Sri Lanka, the Philippines Thailand, Turkey and Zimbabwe were represented. Introductory presentations were provided by the Provisional Technical Secretariat on tsunami early warning systems and radionuclide detection. An expert from the Eötvös Loránd Geophysical Institute in Budapest held a presentation on the benefits of on-site inspection capabilities	The participants expressed their appreciation for the information they were provided with and for the greater understanding of the Treaty and of its technologies. They announced their intention to share this information with the relevant ministries and institutions in their respective countries
Japan	June 2011-May 2012	Japan, along with the member States of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, continues to consider possible approaches towards the earliest entry into force of the Treaty	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	January 2012	Japan invited seismology experts from developing countries, including several annex 2 States, to the annual training course by the Japan International Cooperation Agency on "Global Seismological Observation", which deals with global seismological observation and its application for nuclear-test-monitoring technology	
	October-December 2011	Japan is the main sponsor of resolution 66/45, entitled "United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons" to the First Committee of the General Assembly. In the resolution, the Assembly urges all States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Treaty at the earliest opportunity, with a view to its early entry into force and universalization. The resolution was adopted by the overwhelming majority	
	September 2011	The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Koichiro Gemba, participated in the seventh Article XIV conference, held in New York, and reported on the efforts of Japan to facilitate the entry into force of the Treaty, as illustrated by the following activities: meetings at the summit and ministerial levels to encourage the remaining annex 2 States to sign and ratify the Treaty; and training courses to support developing countries in their efforts to build up the national operations systems required under the verification regime of the Treaty, by annually inviting seismology experts from non-signatories and non-ratifiers	
Lithuania	September-December 2011	Lithuania voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 66/64, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", and resolution 66/45, entitled "United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons"	
	23 September 2011	Lithuania, in its address to the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, urged all States parties that had not yet signed and/or ratified Treaty, to sign and ratify the Treaty without delay and without conditions	
Netherlands	June 2011-May 2012	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs continued to promote the Treaty through the distribution of publications such as *The Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty: Its History and Significance*	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
		The Netherlands contributes actively to the Preparatory Commission, and in particular Working Group B, through financial support for the work of its Chair, Hein Haak, who has chaired the Working Group since 2006	
		The Netherlands financially contributed to the publication of *Detect and Deter: Can Countries Verify the Nuclear Test Ban*, written by well-known experts, and organized book launches in Vienna and New York (as a side event at the United Nations General Assembly)	
	30 April 2011-4 May 2012	The Netherlands actively promoted the Treaty in its statements at the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, by participating in a panel during a side event hosted by the Article XIV coordinator (Mexico) and by means of a joint paper on the Treaty, with Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, and Sweden (the "Vienna Group of 10")	
	23 September 2011	The Netherlands actively participated in the Article XIV conference in order to promote the entry into force of the Treaty. The Netherlands supported the adoption of resolutions by the General Assembly encouraging all States to ratify the Treaty	
New Zealand	June 2011-May 2012	New Zealand associated itself with the Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, adopted on 23 September 2011, during the seventh Article XIV conference, held in New York	
		New Zealand is a main sponsor of the annual resolution "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty" at the General Assembly and co-sponsored resolution 66/40, entitled, "Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments"	
Norway	June 2011-May 2012	Norway has supported resolutions in the United Nations General Assembly that encourage all countries to ratify the Treaty and repeated this plea in national statements in the General Assembly, the International Atomic Energy Agency and in relation to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
		Norway participates actively in the efforts of Working Group B of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization to implement the verification regime of the Treaty in preparation for its entry into force. Representatives of NORSAR contribute to the work of the group and act as advisers to its Chair	
		Norway contributes on a voluntary basis to a project of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, which facilitates the participation of experts from developing countries in technical meetings of the Preparatory Commission	
		Norway supports financially the Capacity Development Initiative of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization. The Initiative provides training programmes free-of-charge, covering all aspects of the Treaty and its verification regime	
	August-October 2011	A book entitled *Detect and Deter: Can Countries Verify the Nuclear Test Ban?* was published in August 2011, by authors from the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United States. The book was presented at launching events at the premises of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization in Vienna and at United Nations Headquarters, and Norway supported the Norwegian co-author's participation in those events	
	September 2011	Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization	
Philippines	August 2012	The Philippines will continue to promote the universalization of the Treaty through bilateral and multilateral diplomacy. In line with this commitment, the Philippines will be participating in the forthcoming international conference on the theme "From a Nuclear Test Ban to a Nuclear Weapons Free World" and the Annual Assembly of Parliamentarians for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, to be held in Astana, in August 2012	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	June 2011-May 2012	The Philippines has consistently manifested its full support for the early entry into force of the Treaty in various disarmament forums	
	April-May 2012	The Philippines participated in the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. In its statement, the Philippines called for the implementation of the 64-point Action Plan contained in the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, which highlighted, among others, the early entry into force of the Treaty	
	September 2011	The Philippines actively participated in the seventh Article XIV conference, which was convened on 23 September 2011 at United Nations Headquarters. At the opening session, the Philippine delegation emphasized that the full effectiveness of the Treaty lies in the universal adherence by States to the letter and intent of the Treaty and reaffirmed the vital importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty as a core element of the international nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime	
Poland	June 2011-May 2012	Poland, both in its national capacity and as a Member State of the European Union and member of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, continued to address the issue of the signature, ratification and early entry into force of the Treaty in the appropriate multilateral forums	
Portugal	June 2011-May 2012	In relevant multilateral forums, Portugal stressed the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty	
Republic of Korea	January 2012	The Republic of Korea promoted the technical capacities of both the National Data Centre and Developing Countries' National Data Centre capacities and contributed to the on-site inspection technologies of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization	
Romania	June 2011-May 2012	Romania continues to place a high priority on the establishment of the Treaty verification regime, as illustrated by the following:	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	February 2012-present	Participation in the Provisional Technical Secretariat exercise on calibration activities at International Monitoring System primary and auxiliary seismic stations	
	June 2011-May 2012	The Romanian National Data Centre participated in the activity of the International Data Centre by submitting monthly national local data bulletins, and by continuously sharing data from the Romanian infrasound array (IPLOR) with the International Data Centre	
		Romanian experts regularly participated in the Working Group B meetings of the Preparatory Commission	
	June 2011, April 2012	Participation in the Secretariat's Science and Technology course, held in June 2011 in Vienna, and also the European Geosciences Union General Assembly 2012, held from 22-27 April 2012 in Vienna	
	October 2011	The Romanian National Data Centre hosted the National Data Centre Evaluation Workshop, in Bucharest	
	July 2010-September 2011	Participation in the Public Key Infrastructure Small-Scale Experiment	
Switzerland	June 2011-May 2012	Switzerland called for the entry into force of the Treaty, in all its statements in relevant forums	
	December 2011	Switzerland voted in favour of General Assembly resolutions 66/40, entitled "Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments" and 66/64, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty"	
	October 2011	Switzerland hosted a meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Bern, at which a segment was devoted to nuclear disarmament, with the participation of the Executive Secretary, Tibor Tóth	
	September 2011	Switzerland participated in the seventh Article XIV conference, held on 23 September 2011 in New York, and called for ratification of the Treaty by those annex 2 States that had not yet ratified it	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	May 2011	Switzerland participated in the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in Vienna, and called for ratification of the Treaty by those annex 2 States that had not yet ratified it	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	October-December 2011	The United Kingdom reiterated its strong support for the Treaty and the work of the Preparatory Commission, in its statement at the First Committee of the sixty-sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly, and co-sponsored draft resolution A/C.1/66/L.37 "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty" (resolution 66/64)	
European Union	December 2011	The strong support of the European Union for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty was reflected in the European Union Member States collective sponsorship and vote in favour of General Assembly resolution 66/64, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty"	
	September 2011	The European Union continued to state its political priorities related to the Treaty during the September 2011 Article XIV conference and the informal United Nations General Assembly plenary meeting marking the International Day against Nuclear Tests. The European Union contributed to the work of the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization and had statements delivered during the PrepCom and working group sessions. Among other things, importance was attached to the role of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization in the context of the aftermath to the Fukushima accident, as well as to the cooperation between the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency with regard to work aimed at improving nuclear safety standards and security risk assessments	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
2 (b) Regional			
Albania	30 April-11 May 2012	At the Preparatory Committee meeting of the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held in Vienna, Albania stated that the entry into force of the Treaty would be a major contribution towards world peace and security. Albania called upon all States that had not yet signed the Treaty, or had not yet ratified it, to do so as soon as possible	
Australia	September 2011	Australia engaged with regional States on the issue of ratification of the Treaty at the forty-second Pacific Islands Forum, held in Auckland, New Zealand, in September 2011. At that session of the Pacific islands Forum, leaders reaffirmed, in their Forum communiqué, the encouragement of all States to ratify the Treaty given its importance as a practical and effective means to advance nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament	Pacific Island Forum member countries include: Australia, the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Viet Nam
Austria	June 2011-May 2012	Austria supports the European Union decisions in support of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization	
Belgium	June 2011-May 2012	Belgium, both in its national capacity and as a Member State of the European Union, continues to address the issue of the signature, ratification and early entry into force of the Treaty in the appropriate regional forums	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Bulgaria	June 2011-May 2012	As a member of the European Union, Bulgaria supported the implementation of the European Union Council decisions in support of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization's monitoring and verification system and capabilities, and other relevant European Union activities in support of the Treaty and its early entry into force	
Cyprus	June 2011-May 2012	As a Member State of the European Union, Cyprus supported all relevant statements, positions, initiatives and financial contributions of the European Union in support of the Treaty	
Estonia	June 2011-May 2012	As a Member State of the European Union, Estonia has supported all relevant European Union established statements, positions, initiatives, financial contributions in support of the Treaty	
Finland	June 2011-May 2012	As a Member State of the European Union, Finland continued its active support to relevant statements, positions and contributions of the European Union in support of the Treaty	
Lithuania	June 2011-May 2012	Lithuania supported the activities performed by the European Union on a bilateral or multilateral level to stress the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty, and acted in line with the common position of the European Union	
New Zealand	June 2011-May 2012	New Zealand supported language promoting the universalization of the Treaty in the 2011 Pacific Islands Forum Communiqué	
Philippines	March 2012	The Philippines participated in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Regional Forum fourth Intersessional Meeting on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, held in Sydney, Australia, on 7 and 8 March 2012. During the Meeting, the Philippines expressed the hope that the Treaty would enter into force at the earliest opportunity	
Poland	June 2011-May 2012	Poland, both in its national capacity and as a Member State of the European Union and a member of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, continued to address the issue of the signature, ratification and early entry into force of the Treaty in the appropriate regional forums	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Portugal	June 2011-May 2012	As a Member State of the European Union, Portugal actively supported the relevant statements, positions and contributions of the European Union in support of the Treaty	
Republic of Korea	October 2011	The Republic of Korea hosted the regional technical seminar on the Treaty's verification system technologies and used the opportunity to promote National Data Centre capacities	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	9-11 November 2011	The United Kingdom hosted an expert meeting on drilling and subsoil sampling in support of the on-site inspection activities of the Provisional Technical Secretariat	The European Union funded the event, with the United Kingdom serving as host
	23 September 2011	The United Kingdom fully supported efforts by the European Union to promote the early entry into force of the Treaty, including through the European Union's various joint actions in support of the Treaty, and in various European Union statements, including at the seventh Article XIV conference	
	6-7 June 2011	The Foreign Minister of the United Kingdom issued a statement at the Asia Europe Meeting, in support of the Treaty	
	19 May 2011	The United Kingdom, as a member of the Group of Eight, supported demarches to Angola, Brunei Darussalam, Chad, China, Congo, Egypt, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Saudi Arabia, Thailand and Zimbabwe, urging ratification of the Treaty	
European Union	June 2011-May 2012	The European Union continued to implement its Council Decision 2010/461/CFSP and Joint Action 2008/588/CFSP (the latter is now fully implemented), offering financial support to the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization for the achievement of the following objectives: to improve the operation and sustainability of the auxiliary seismic stations network of the Treaty's International Monitoring System; to improve the Treaty's verification system through strengthened cooperation with the scientific community; to provide technical assistance to States signatories in Africa and in the Latin American and Caribbean region so as to enable them to	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
		fully participate in and contribute to the implementation of the Treaty's verification system; to develop an on-site inspection noble gas-capable detection system The European Union High Representative continued to support the Treaty, through appearances at the European Parliament, underlining the need for concerted efforts towards promoting the universalization of the Treaty	